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Numismatic Association of Southern California

THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

SUMMER 1984

Experienced!

ITEM:

Numismatic News convinces the GSA to properly grade Carson City dollars sold from the government's hoard (scratched, nicked and tarnished specimens were to be sold as uncirculated!)

ITEM:

Numismatic News helps reverse the Treasury's decision to omit silver from the Ike dollar (we now enjoy 40% silver Ikes!)

ITEM:

Numismatic News successfully lobbies against middle-man profits in the Olympic coin programs.

* * *

Been on the block for 32 years. Saw some questionable hobby programs come down from Washington in that time. Got involved with all of them. Knew from experience what to do — how to go about changing minds and policies.

Victories for the hobby were sweet. There are more to come. Stick with us. Support us. Now more than ever, we're ready to serve your interests.

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THE N.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California

Summer 1984/Volume XXVI, Number 2

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Convention to be Held at the Hyatt Hotel at L.A. Airport

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Dick Lebold as chairman of the relocation committee and his able committee of Paul Borack, Harold Donald, Nona Moore and Austin Ryer, Jr. for doing an outstanding job of finding a new hotel for our 1985 convention. The hotel that has been selected meets all the requirements set forth by the NASC Board. The new hotel will be the Hyatt Hotel at the corner of Sepulveda and Century Boulevards across the street from the Los Angeles International Airport. One cannot get a hotel closer to the airport.

There are a number of nice features that this hotel has to offer. All the dealers will be in one room. All activities are on one floor and located only a step away from the bourse room except for the banquet, which will be on the top floor of the hotel overlooking the airport. The room where Bowers and Merena will hold their auction can be seen from the bourse room and foyer. Parking is free for hotel guests and only a nominal fee will be charged for those attending the convention. There is free livery service from the airport to the hotel for out-of-town dealers and guests. I could not think of a better arrangement than what we will have at the Hyatt Hotel. Everything seems to be very convenient. Several of the committees have already been over to the hotel to look it over.

Now is the time for each of us to be thinking about and planning to attend the 30th Annual Numismatic Association of Southern California Convention next January 24, 25 and 26, 1985. Remember the theme of the Convention is a *Numismatic Salute to the Netherlands – Two Centuries of Friendship.* I believe this is one convention you will not want to miss.

At our last Board meeting the Board voted to again have a Gold Drawing. This will again be an opportunity for member clubs to raise some badly needed funds to continue the programs they have set forth for their members. This is just one of the many benefits of being a member of NASC.

Have you seen any of the slide sets that our Visual Education Chairman Elizabeth Wisslead is more than willing to lend to any of the member clubs? NASC has over 50 different slide sets that can be borrowed for showing at your club meeting. The subjects are quite varied, so I am sure that there is at least one slide set that your club members would love to see. The sets are very educational and cover everything from ancients, United States, foreign, to currency and counterfeits. This is just one more reason for becoming a member of NASC.

Our next Board meeting will be July 29, 1984 at the Hyatt Hotel in the Mikado Room, which is on the second floor at the top of the stairs leading from the lobby. If you are free that Sunday, why not stop by at the Board meeting and see what the hotel is like. Even if you are not a Club Representative, you are welcome.

Albertus Hoogeveen
President

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

EW MEMBERS

UMBER	*NAME*	*SPONSOR*
23	Larry Blank	Harry Greenberg
24	Litton Coin Club	Phil Iversen
25	L.H. Tejada-Flores	Albertus Hoogeveen
26	Spencer Helfen	Albertus Hoogeveen
27	Edward Helfen	Albertus Hoogeveen
28	Mike Rodriguez	Bob Northam
29	Dr. John Venable	Elizabeth Wisslead
30	Cloyce Nelson	Lorna R. Lebold
31	Dr. Shelby Wagner	William O. Wisslead
32	Norman Northam	Bob Northam
33	Tom Savage	Austin Ryer, Jr.
34	John King	Austin Ryer, Jr.
35	Barbara Goldfreed	Gary Beedon
36	Anthony Swiatek	Harold Katzman
37	CONECA	Lorna R. Lebold
38	S.F. Bridgeforth	Gary Beedon

MBERS CONVERTING TO SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

0	Cloyce Nelson	SM372
6	Anthony Swiatek	SM373
3	Steve Ivy	SM374
8	Andrew Lustig	SM375

MBERS RE-INSTATED

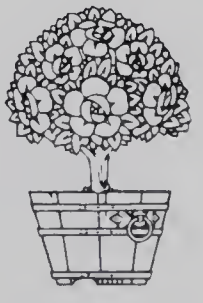
	ICCLA	*1826*	*Marcie Jordan*
	Douglas DeRome	*2019*	*Ken Levy*
	Louis Doxtator	*1974*	*Fred Lopez, Jr.*
	Roger Fox	*2038*	*Ted Lopez*
	Edwin Gagnon	*2315*	*Dean Tavenner*
	Melvin Grossman	*2426*	*Joseph Walker*
	William Hyder		

BER RESIGNED

Margaret Willoughby

ectfully submitted,

R. Lebold
sponding Secretary



MYSTERY PERSONALITY FOR 1984

Who am I? Hint: I follow *Roberts Rules of Order.*

Executive material!

Look Doc – no cavities!

Head Honcho Chief
Hand-in-Pockets

I like cats and other animals.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE

The cutoff date for the Fall issue of the N.A.S.C. Quarterly for timely information:

AUGUST 1, 1984

Members and non-members alike are encouraged to write and submit numismatic related articles for publication. Share your knowledge with others.

COLLECTOR PROFILES: HAROLD & LEONORA DONALD

by Lorna Lebold

Harold and Leonora Donald are two of NASC's Charter Members: Harold holds CM#7 (Sustaining Member #1) and Leonora is CM#22 (Sustaining Member #5). They were involved with the formation of the organization from its inception and have remained active throughout NASC's thirty-year history.

Leonora, born in San Francisco, was raised and educated in southwest Los Angeles. Upon completion of high school, she went to work for the Building Department at the Inglewood City Hall as a typist/file clerk. She was an only child and her father died before she was born. Her mother, Grace Fourcade, eventually married Karl Brainard, giving Leonora a stepbrother and stepsister.

Harold was born in London, Ontario, Canada. At the age of four, he moved with his parents and two brothers to Long Beach, but ultimately lived in other areas of Los Angeles County.

Six-year-old Harold was dancing professionally and helped his mother with teaching at her tap dancing studio. He began piano lessons at the age of 12 and majored in music, piano and harmony in high school. After graduating from Hollywood High School in 1935, he went to work for the Los Angeles Examiner as a route manager. It was a lucrative job in those days.

Harold and Leonora met at a church function in 1938 and were married on March 1940. They have one son, John D. Donald, known as JD who was born in 1942.

In 1938 Harold entered into partnership in a janitorial-chemical supply business. When this failed he went to work for Douglas Aircraft Company, Lakewood, California, where he was a leadman working on B-17 bombers.

During JD's school years his mother was very active in the PTA, holding several offices including president. His dad was inducted into the Army in April 1945. After basic training at Camp Roberts, he was shipped to Japan for occupation duty. Later he was transferred into the Air Force as a Sergeant at Headquarters Company in Tokyo. He was discharged in October 1946.

Donald took courses in blueprint reading and construction. This resulted in a contractor's diploma. He found work at the 20th Century Fox Studios in 1947 as a prop maker and set constructor. He worked in that phase of motion pictures as a gang boss and foreman, which took him to a variety of movie and TV studios. He retired in 1977.

It was Leonora's parents who invited them to attend a meeting of the Los Angeles Coin Club in 1948. The numismatic bug bit twice. At the same club in 1950, Harold purchased his first ancient coin from George Bennett. This coin remains in his collection to this day. Donald has devoted his numismatic interests to ancient Greek and Roman coins, becoming a pioneer in the selling of ancients in the Los Angeles area. He sets up a bourse table at many clubs and local conventions, and is often lovingly chided by the U.S. dealers for not having round coins! He continues to set up at the NASC Convention every year.

The three Donalds moved into their new home in the San Fernando Valley in 1954. Shortly thereafter they joined the West Valley Coin Club where Harold served on the board and was elected president in 1960. He has been on the board ever since and is the bourse chairman for their annual *Coin-O-Rama*. He also sets up a bourse table at the monthly meetings.

Leonora began at West Valley Coin Club by working in the kitchen, which she

says was one of the most enjoyable times she has had. In 1959 the club needed a secretary who could type, and she was elected to be the Recording Secretary. In 1964 she was elected as Corresponding Secretary and has held the job since then, with the exception of two years. Leonora also edits the club bulletin, "Club of Interested Numismatists", and has been appointed to this position annually since 1979.

Leonora thinks she could be considered a numismatist because of all the research on the material she displays. She is not a collector, per se, but she has a nice collection of door prizes. When she saw her friends winning awards for their exhibits, she frantically searched her "hoard" to see what could be displayed. Her exhibits have won many awards over the years at club and regional shows. Her interest also lies in ancient coins.

When NASC hosted the ANA in 1975, Leonora presided over the hospitality room. The Southern California Ancient Numismatic Society (SCANS) elected her to the position of Augustus (President) in 1979. She currently is the historian for both NASC and COIN.

Harold served NASC as secretary and treasurer and has chaired many committees. He is a past president of SCANS, current president of the Society for Ancient Numismatics (SAN) and Housing and Schedule Chairman for COIN.

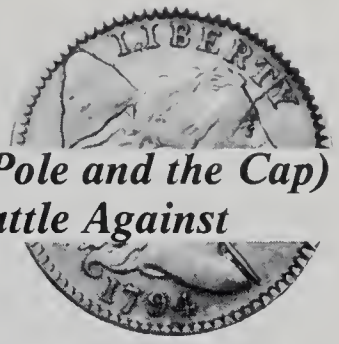
In the weeks prior to NASC's first convention in 1955, Karl Brainard gathered together 30 members, including the Donalds, to construct 100 display cases. They accomplished this at the home of Ruth and Norman Johnson on the Iverson's ranch in Chatsworth. While the men hammered and sawed the day away, the women worked just as hard preparing a feast for all to enjoy. A lot of work was necessary that day, but it was done amidst fun and laughter.

Each of the Donalds has other hobbies: hers include sewing, oil painting and crocheting. Harold lists music and photography as other interests. Leonora actually enjoys working in the yard but claims not to have a green thumb.

This busy couple are members of many area clubs. Harold holds life membership in the ANA and SIN in addition to NASC. He is a regular member of SCANS, SAN, Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles, CSNA and the American Numismatic Society. Besides her Charter/Sustaining membership in NASC, Leonora shares a life membership with Harold in SIN. She is an Associate member of ANA and is a regular member of the Los Angeles Coin Club, Ancient Coin Club of Los Angeles, CSNA, SCANS and Numismatics International. Both Leonora and Harold were awarded Life Memberships in the West Valley Coin Club.

It is clear that these two collectors have dedicated themselves to the hobby of numismatics, making it more beneficial for all who meet them. Harold and Leonora state that their greatest enjoyment has come from meeting so many nice people and the friendships which have been made. They are tireless workers at whatever task they have taken on. It is no wonder that NASC is the fine organization it is today with people like Harold and Leonora Donald not only getting the association off to a good start, but continuing to keep NASC on the track as we have grown.

JULY 23, 1881



How the Emblem of Liberty (the Woman, the Pole and the Cap) Came on American Coins – An Early Battle Against Incipient Royalty

That at the close of the Revolutionary War there were men who during the great ruggle were not lukewarm supporters of the cause, but, on the contrary, did good rvice, who believed a government could not survive unless, more or less, it was dowed with monarchical features, is a fact too well established to be controverted. ney believed, as some of the present generation do, in a Nation instead of a epublic – a government with almost supreme power vested in the President and a ongress, instead of in the States and the people. These were the same class of men o, in the United States Senate, voted the title by which the President of the United ates was to be addressed, as *"His Highness the President of the United States and otector of their Liberties,"* and they were opposed by the men afterward known as ffersonians, because of their support of the measures of the man who, more than any e, is recognized as the great pioneer of the Democratic party. They desired to make United States Government a Republic of Republics – the States ceding to the neral Government all the powers they can rightfully exercise, and retaining all not ed or belonging to them respectively and to the people. One of the questions which e up in Congress in 1792, on which the two parties divided, was the establishment mint, in which the Senate, in providing for the coinage, made it the duty of the mint each coin to "have a representation of the head of the President of the United States the time being, with an inscription which shall express the initial or first letter of his istian or first name, and his surname at length – the succession of the Presidency nerically." In Committee of the Whole House it was moved to strike out the words ted above, and instead of the head of the President to have a figure "emblematic of erty," with an inscription of the word "LIBERTY!" When the Committee of the ole House reported back the bill with the amendment a debate sprung up, Mr. Page, Virginia, leading off in favor of the amendment. It had been the practice of archies, he said, to exhibit the figures or heads of their Kings upon their coins, to d down, in the ignorant ages in which the practice was introduced, a kind of nological account of their Kings, or to show to whom the coin belonged. We have ead that the Jews paid tribute to the Romans by means of a coin on which was the of their Caesar. We have no occasion for this aid to history, nor any pretense to he money of the United States the money of our Presidents, and hence there can be rt of necessity for so doing. "I second the motion to strike out," he said, "the more ly because it will be more agreeable to the citizens of the United States to see the of Liberty on their coin than the heads of Presidents. However, well pleased they t be with the head of the great man now President (Washington) they may have no reason to be pleased with some of his successors. The people have his pictures and sts everywhere; historians are daily celebrating his fame, and Congress has voted monument. A further compliment they need not pay him, especially when it may d that the Republic has paid such a compliment to its Chief Magistrate; and when, d, it would be viewed by the world as a stamp of royalty on our coins, which would d the feelings of many friends and gratify our enemies."

Mr. Williamson, of North Carolina, seconded the motion to strike out and insert Liberty instead of the profile of the President. The Romans, he said, did not put the heads of their Consuls on their coin. Caesar wished to have his on the Roman coin, but only ventured to cause the figure of an elephant impressed thereon – that by a pun on the Carthaginian name of that animal, which sounded like the name of Caesar, he might be said to be on the coin.

Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, said that he could not see how the head of the President being on the coin could affect the liberty of the people. It was, he thought, of but little consequence to the people whether the head of Liberty were on the coin or not. The President himself was a good emblem of liberty. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, thought with Mr. Livermore that the President, representing the people of the United States, might with great propriety represent them on their coins. He denied that Republics did not place the images of their Chief Magistrates on their coins. He was surprised that a member who so much admired the French and their new Constitution should be so adverse to a practice. The head of their King is, by their Constitution, put upon their money. Besides, it was strange that for a circumstance so trivial the House should lose time in debating, and thus hazard the loss of an important bill.

The amendment was then agreed to, and by a vote of 26 to 22 the sentence putting the image of Presidents on the coin was struck out, and by a vote of 42 to 6 the head of Liberty was inserted. The bill was then passed and sent to the Senate, which body disagreed to the amendment, and the bill was sent back to the House. On the motion for the House to recede from its amendment, the debate was resumed with much feeling – the Federal members making the fight on the name and fame of Washington to carry their point.

"Some gentlemen think a bear broken loose from his chain a fit emblem of Liberty."

Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, again took the lead against the House amendment. He did not conceive it possible, he said, that any friend of the President of the United States, the Chief Magistrate, tha great and good man, would have refused to pay every tribute of respect which was justly due him. We have now a favorable opportunity of complimenting him without any shadow of flattery and without any expense. But instead of this what is proposed? An emblematic figure of Liberty! But what is this Liberty which some appear so fond of? It is little better than the liberty of savages – a relinquishment of all law that contradicts or thwarts their passions or desires. His (Mr. Livermore's) idea of Liberty was that which arose from law and justice, which secured every man his proper and social rights. Some gentlemen think a bear broken loose from his chain a fit emblem of Liberty. Others may devise a different emblem; but he could not conceive that any of them would be applicable to the situation of the United States, which freely boasted of being always free. If any emblem is necessary, he thought it might be applied to the head of the President of the United States. The present occasion affords the best opportunity of doing honors to the man we love; instead of which we offer him an affront. He could not reconcile this conduct to propriety or consistency, for while it is proposed to raise a monument to the memory of the President, which will cost fifty thousand guineas, a proposition to honor him in a more effectual manner, and in a way that will be satisfactory to the people, without any expense and with perfect security to their liberties is objected to. He hoped the House would recede.

Mr. John Francis Mercer, of Maryland, replied to Mr. Livermore. There was a rule the British House of Commons that the name of the King should never be mentioned debate. Such a rule, he thought, might be introduced in this House with advantage. he stamp of the President's head on the coin would be generally considered as doing n honor, for persons of no better character than a Nero, a Caligula or a Heliogabalus ay enjoy it as well as a Trojan.

Mr. Seney, of Maryland, said that the Senate returned the bill with a negative on the ouse amendment within a period so short that it left that body no time to deliberate on e reasons which might have influenced the House.

Mr. Giles of Virginia – The President's head will not designate the Government. ere is but one head, but does not our Government consist of three parts? Is there any er head proposed to be on the coin but the President's? This showed a near affinity to es, that darling child of the Senate, which has been put to nurse with an intention that s hall be announced at some future period, in due form.

Mr. Page, of Virginia, was sorry that gentlemen endeavored to ridicule republican s toms. It was both indelicate and inconsistent with their situations, and was highly olitic. He confessed that as long as the people were sensible of the blessings of erty and had their eyes open to watch encroachments they would not be enslaved, but hey should ever shut them, or become inattentive to their interests and the true nciples of free Government, they, like other nations, might lose their liberties. It was duty of the members of that House to keep the eyes of their constituents open; to ch over their liberties. It was, therefore, unbecoming a member to treat with levity to ridicule any sentiment which had that tendency. He though it the peculiar duty of representatives of a free people to put them on their guard against anything that ld endanger their liberties with this view he warned his constituents of the danger, merely of imitating the flattery and almost idolatrous practice of monarchies with ect to the honors paid to their Kings, by impressing their images and names on their s, but he wished to add as few incentives as possible to competitors for the s ident's place. He warned his country against the cabals, the corruptions and the nosities which might be excited by the intrigues of ambitious men, animated with nope of handing down their names to the latest ages on the medals of their country. t this indiscriminate honor is unworthy of the President's acceptance. If applied e to the present Chief Magistrate, it would be less exceptionable. But this would be y improper. As a friend to the President, I am unwilling to offer him a compliment h, if accepted, might damn his reputation. Were I in his place, I would cut off my rather than it should sign, as offered, the act as it now stands. Were I his greatest y, I should wish him to approve it, as passed by the Senate. "The House then, by a of yeas 32 to nays 24, adhered to the amendment. The Federal members voted to e, their opponents to sustain the House amendment, and thus it was that the coin United States has on its face the figure of a woman holding a pole in her hand on is a cap – *THE WOMAN EMBLEMATIC OF LIBERTY, THE POLE A RTY POLE, THE CAP A CAP OF LIBERTY.*

e debate, on the face, seems to be on a subject most trivial, but at the time was ded as one of deep interest. That the Federal leaders so regarded it, as shown by ersistency in urging it forward as an entering wedge to something greater, is, no true. That their opponents, the Anti-Federalists, believed it to be a movement in of a limited Monarch, is also true, and they determined to nip it in the bud, holding er to resist aggression at the door-sill than at the hearthstone.

Note: The above article was from a newspaper clipping (name of paper unknown) found in an old atic book.

EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT FIVE CENT PIECES – BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK

(Continued from last issue)

by Brian Kotoff

LIBERTY NICKEL

In 1881, Chief Mint engraver, Charles E. Barber, began work on pattern pieces for a new nickel. Superintendent of the Mint, Archibald L. Snowden, had authorized work to begin on a look alike set of minor coinage. This set contained the one cent, three cent, and five cent coins. The patterns for the one cent and three cent were forgotten. The five cent piece featured on the obverse, the head of Liberty with the word *Liberty* on the tiara. There are 13 stars that surround the portrait with the date at the base. The original reverse depicted the Roman numeral V within a wreath of cotton and corn. *United States of America* and *E Pluribus Unum* surrounded this. This coin is known as the "Liberty" or "V" nickel. In 1883 the new Liberty design was adopted for circulation. The classical head had drawn many compliments and the art lovers had agreed that it was an easy coin to accept because of its simple lines and perfect profile, making the nickel a rival to the better coins of European countries.

However, there was one slight problem. The word "cents" did not appear on the coin. The inventiveness of the American mind very seldom lets an opportunity go unnoticed, and the 1883 Liberty nickel was no exception.

One man, Josh Tatum, a deaf mute had a foolproof scheme to profit from these "centless" coins. He simply took one of the nickels to a second hand jeweler, who owned a gold plating machine. Once the coin was plated it could pass for a five dollar gold piece. The jeweler and Josh then became partners and invested in fifty dollars worth of Liberty nickels and gold plated the entire batch.

Josh would simply walk into a store, purchase something for five cents and receive $4.95 change. Finally, after passing another 6,000 plated nickels, government agents closed in on him and he was arrested. Hundreds of witnesses took the stand at Josh's trial and testified that he had cheated them of $4.95 change. Each witness was just asked one question, "Did Josh Tatum ever ask for change?" In each case the answer was, "No." The merchants said the deaf mute put down the coin, pointed to a five cent article, took his change and left. The case was dismissed since it was felt the merchants had cheated themselves. At that time there was no law forbidding gold plating of U.S. nickels. The gold plated nickel became known as the "Racketeer Nickel." This is where the term "just Joshin ja" was coined.

Immediately following the trial the Mint wasted no time correcting the error. That same year another 1883 Liberty nickel was produced, only bearing the word "cents" beneath the "V". The Liberty nickel stayed the same throughout the rest of its life. Again it

383, we had three different kinds of ckels in circulation; the Shield, the iberty nickel without "cents" and with ents."

On September 26, 1890 Congress assed a bill authorizing to change the esign of any coin after 25 years and ose of the silver dollar and five cent ece "as soon as possible." Politics d a design contest seemed to create ough confusion to prevent the nickel sign from being changed in 1908. It ted until 1912.

n 1913, the new Buffalo nickel had n authorized, but some delay caused n Landis, Superintendent of the Mint, rder dies for the 1913 Liberty nickel. posedly the dies were never used, we all know five pieces exist today.

1913 Liberty nickel is one of the known American rare coins.

is a general opinion that Samuel rown was involved in their creation. ge 23 he went to work for the Phila- hia Mint as Curator of the Mint ction. In 1903 he joined the A.N.A. etime later he was promoted to keeper, which probably gave him bility to obtain the five 1913 Liberty ls. He resigned from the Mint on mber 14, 1913. The nickels weren't n until December 1919 when el W. Brown placed an ad in *The smatist,* offering to buy them for each. He displayed all five coins A.N.A. convention in Chicago g the summer of 1920. All five were eventually sold to Colonel rd H.R. Green for $2,000. The el kept them until his death in 1938. In 1942 the set was broken up and sold to individuals. Many other famous names have owned a 1913 Liberty nickel: King Farouk of Egypt, Edwin Hydeman, Louis Eliasberg, Abe Kosoff, and B. Max Mehl, to name just a few. Of the five coins, one is uncirculated, two are dull proofs, another is a brilliant proof with two dents on the edge, and the fifth is proof also, but with a high wire edge.

THE BUFFALO NICKEL

In 1912 James Earle Fraser had a pattern ready for the new nickel. The obverse was a composite of three Indian chiefs: Chief Two Moons, a Cheyenne; John Big Tree, an Iroquois; and Chief Iron Tail, a Sioux. For the reverse design he chose a bison, named "Black Diamond." Originally Black Diamond performed under a circus top, but then he was transferred to a New York zoo where he could be viewed and sketched by Fraser. Black Diamond was then sold to a restaurant and wound up as buffalo steak. He also appeared on a $10 bill in 1901. As with the Shield and Liberty nickel, it also had design problems in its first year of issuance – 1913. This time it was on the reverse.

The ground that the buffalo stands on had been raised on the original design making the words "Five Cents" stand out too far and making them prone to more wear. This problem was corrected the same year by placing a straight line over "Five Cents" to reduce wear. Here

again, we have two different nickels in circulation – the 1913 Type 1 and Type 2.

The well known varieties in the Buffalo nickel series are also rarities. The first of which is the 1916 double die obverse, the date appearing twice on the coin. An overdate occurred in 1918. The 1918, 8 over 7, is exceedingly rare in the higher grades because it wasn't until many years after 1918 that the overdate was recognized, thus all uncirculated pieces had long since passed. The most famous variety is the 1937 D three legged buffalo. Some say the cause of this was through a technician who accidentally polished off the front leg. The most commonly accepted version indicates that the coin was a victim of a filled die. In 1938 an interesting variety occurred, an overmintmark! The 1938 D over S was not discovered until 1961.

On June 15, 1938, Mark Skinner, Superintendent of the Mint, destroyed the last of the dies in manufacturing the Buffalo nickels. Twenty-five years of coinage had come to a halt. The Buffalo nickel is one of only a few coins to be referred to by its reverse.

THE JEFFERSON NICKEL

In 1938 the Buffalo nickel made its final appearance after 25 years of coinage. According to law, a coin design may be changed after 25 years, especially the five cent piece and dollar coin.

The Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury decided that Thomas Jefferson's portrait be placed on the new five cent piece. A design contest was open to all American sculptors. Some 390 artists submitted models of their proposed design. There was a $1,000 prize awarded for the best design. The designers were told that the obverse had to include a portrait of Thomas Jefferson. The reverse was to depict Monticello. Coinage laws required a date and *Liberty* on the obverse, and *E Pluribus Unum, United States of America* and *Five Cents* be placed on the reverse. All words were to be in capital letters and not abbreviated. The Director of the Mint suggested that *In God We Trust* be included on the coin also. The last time this motto appeared on a five cent piece was in 1883 on the Shield nickel.

Felix Schlag of Chicago was announced the winner on April 20, 1938. There were several changes that had to be made on his design. The lettering had to be changed from the stylized letters to block letters. The view of Monticello was changed to a straight on view so that both ends of the building were visible. After all that work, Mr. Schlag had failed to place his initial on the coin. They did not appear until 1966, when they were added just below Jefferson's bust.

From 1938 to 1942 the coin remained exactly the same. In 1942 the metal content was changed to 56% copper, 9% manganese, and 35% silver. This was the first time silver had been included in the five cent coins since 1873, the last year of coinage for the silver half dime. The metal content in the Jefferson nickel was changed because of a shortage of "nickel" in World War II. These are commonly called "War Nickels." Another characteristic of these coins was the large mint mark placed above the dome of Monticello on the reverse. This is also the first time

e Philadelphia Mint produced a coin aring the "P" mint mark. Not all 1942 e cent pieces were War Nickels. The iladelphia Mint struck the regular kel at 75% copper, 25% nickel, and War Nickel type. The Denver Mint ned only the standard composition. e San Francisco Mint produced only r Nickels. From 1943 to 1945 all ee Mints produced War Nickels.

n 1946 the nickel metal content was umed and the mint mark was placed t to Monticello once again. In the erson series there is one doubled d variety, the 1939 doubled *Monti-* o and *Five Cents*. The most valuable Jefferson is the 1943, 3 over 2 variety. There are also three overmint marks in the series – 1949 D over S, 1954 S over D and the 1955 D over S.

The Jefferson nickel has been in use for 45 years and is eligible for a change in design. "What this country needs is a good five cent piece," stated Franklin P. Adams, a writer and poet in 1932. That summarizes the checkered history of the five cent coin, each of which has served its nation well and with a distinctive purpose.

If you were to collect a type set of five cent pieces, it would take 18 coins to complete your set – 1792 through 1945.

1984 NASC SEMINAR

Harold Katzman, our Club Workshop rman, has organized another cational event! A 2-day *Coin entication Seminar* will be held tember 15 and 16, 1984 at Cal Poly ersity in Pomona. Two instructors the American Numismatic Asso- on Certification Service (ANACS) conduct the program. The class will ist of slide-illustrated lectures with s-on examination of various coins microscopes, etc. Hours will be a.m. to 5:00 p.m. both days.

Breakfast and lunch will be included in the nominal fee. At press time the fee had not been determined, since arrangements with the university are not finalized.

Enrollment will be limited to 70 students. For an application and further information, please write to Harold Katzman at 1504 W. Rosewood Court, Ontario, CA 91762. Because this event will probably be quite popular, please do not hesitate to write for an application if you want to attend.

BOWERS & MERENA AUCTION

Consignments are now being pted for the auction to be held g our convention in January, ding to Ray Merena of *Bowers & na Galleries, Inc.*

For information regarding the auction, consignments and catalogs, please contact Ray Merena at Box 1224, Wolfeboro, NH 03894 (telephone 603-569-5095).

DONATION PHOTOGRAPHS DELAYED

otographs of part of Mr. Bunpot s donation of coins of Cambodia am, along with some old Oriental es will appear in the Fall issue of gazine.

NOTES:
1. All tables 8' unless noted.
2. FE indicates Fire Exit.
3. 6' backup tables not shown.

NASC BOURSE ROOM
HYATT AT L.A. AIRPORT
(PROPOSED)

FROM THE BOURSE COMMITTEE!

NASC has moved! With the move comes a new offering, the corner group and expanded tables. Booths 11, 23, 24, 36, 50, 51, 65, 68, 71 and 74 are corner groups comprised of an 8' table and a 6' table. Booth 75 is made from two 8' tables and booth 4 is made with two 6' tables in line. The cost of the expanded booths is $340 and will be assigned on a first come first served basis, except as noted below: Booths 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67 will be reserved for dealers with seniority until November 1, 1984. After that date all booths will be assigned by "luck of the draw", dependent on type of booth requested.

The cost of the regular booth will remain at $260 as it was last year.

Applications will be mailed out during June.

HYATT HOTEL AT L.A. AIRPORT

r new 12 story hotel!

Twenty-four hour airport transportation to and from the L.A. International Airport.

ole parking at the hotel.

"If we were any closer to the airport, we would be Hyatt at your airplane."

ator access to the 2nd floor.

Stairway access to the 2nd floor.

nd floor.

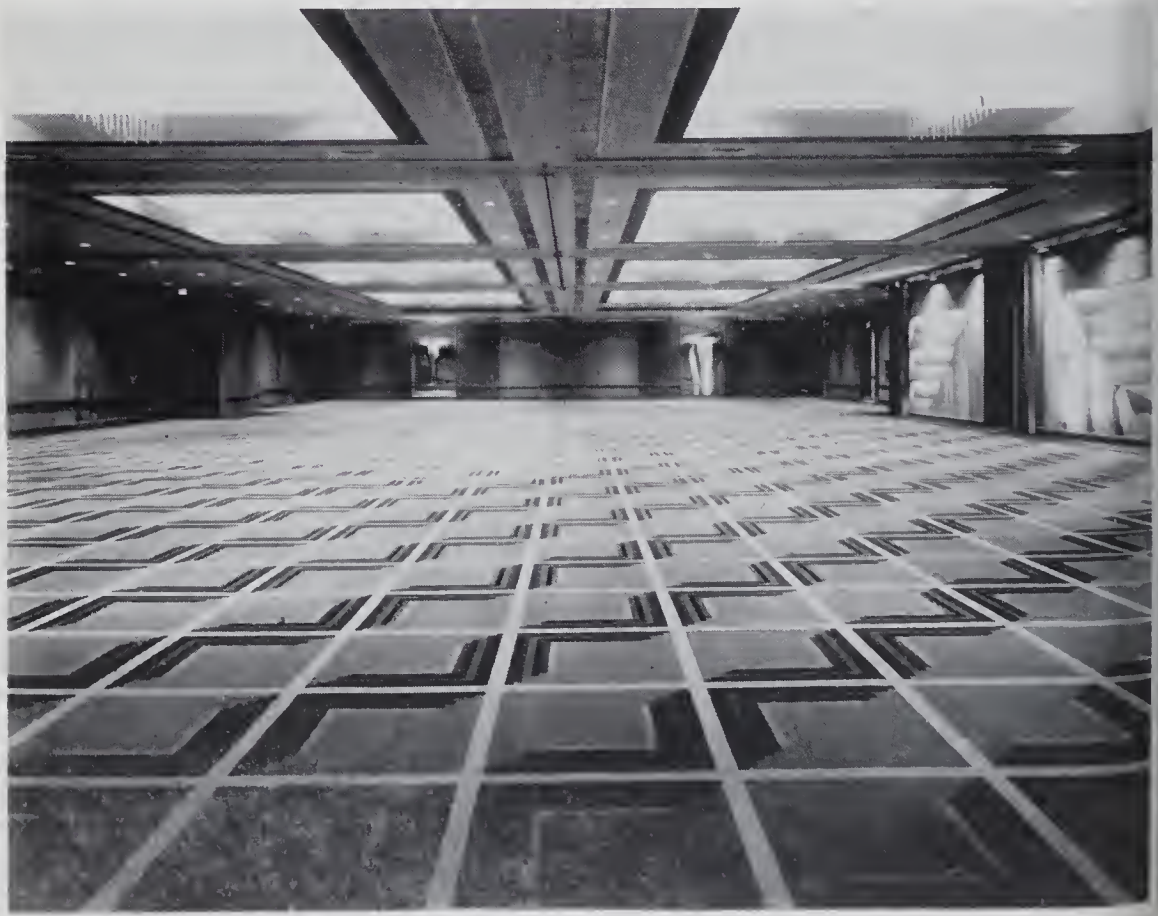
Entrance to the new Bourse Room on the 2nd floor.

Austin Ryer, Jr. (Bourse) and Tom Barasko (Security) with Hyatt Hotel Concierge.

Mikado Room at the top of the stairs.

The park at the top of the Hyatt.

A special coffee bar.



View of the Bourse Room!

ON THE GOLDEN SIDE – Pure Gold is 24 Karats

by Gary Beedon

When buying United States or foreign gold coins, most coin collectors and numismatists know what they are getting for their money, but the general public is usually at a disadvantage. On bullion related coins it is very easy to figure the gold value by knowing the gold content, weight of the coin and the spot price of gold (numismatic value not included here).

On the other hand, when selling, pricing or buying gold jewelry, many of us are sometimes puzzled when one attempts to figure the content of an item. It is simple you say? Actually, it is only a matter of counting the karats. The higher the karat number, the higher the value and content of gold. This is for "real" gold jewelry, but what about gold-filled and gold electroplated items? This is where the confusion begins, but I will attempt to keep it to a minimum.

Where we live pure gold is called 24 karats (24K). But because pure gold jewelry is too soft to withstand normal everyday use, it is alloyed or mixed with other metals such as copper, zinc, nickel, silver or other metal combinations for added strength and durability. The number of karats indicates the ratio of gold to other metals. In the dictionary a karat is defined as: "A unit of fineness for gold equal to one twenty-fourth part of pure gold in an alloy."

Instead of karats, would you prefer percentage values? Most numismatists would probably prefer percentages to karats. 18 K gold is 18 divided by .24 which gives us 75% gold. Likewise, 90% gold is .9 X 24 or 21.6 K gold. Using another example, 10 K gold is 10 divided by .24 which gives us 41.7% gold. Likewise, 50% gold is .5 X 24 or 12 K gold.

We will not say too much about colored gold, which is affected by the contents of its alloys. It would only tend to cloud or confuse this issue. White gold, pink gold, red gold, yellow gold and even green gold does **not** change the ratio of gold to the alloy.

When one picks up a piece of nice gold jewelry, one may or may not find markings on that piece, but may find a notation as to its gold content on accompanying labels, tags or cards – if one is lucky. Sometimes the tag, label or card is only partly correct, but that is another subject. Labels or cards are sometimes misleading.

Low gold content pieces are manufactured by two basic methods: mechanical bonding and electroplating. Gold-filled and gold-plate, produced by the mechanical bonding process, attaches or bonds 10 K or greater gold to another metal by extreme pressure and heat. Pieces made by this process usually last longer and are more durable than electroplated gold items, which tend to wear very fast. In electroplating, a micro-thin layer of 10 K or greater gold is plated onto a base metal. These items are usually lower in price than gold-filled.

Gold overlay or gold-filled is a layer of karat gold mechanically bonded to a base metal. One twentieth of the total weight of the item must be composed of the particular karat gold. Such pieces will usually be marked with the karat content of gold such as 18 G.F. A thinner gold-filled item is called rolled gold-plate because it is made with a thinner layer of gold. Your watch could perhaps be marked with a number like 1/40 10 K R.G.P.

Heavy gold electroplate is a layer of karat gold deposited on a base

metal. For an electroplated gold layer, this is the thickest and most wear resistant of electroplated gold. Gold electroplate is a very thin gold layer compared to heavy gold electroplate (about 7 millionths of an inch or more). Gold wash or gold flash is even thinner than the above. Heavy gold electroplate over silver is called vermeil.

Remember, all gold jewelry that shines is not always pure gold. It could be gold-filled, rolled gold-plate, or even gold flash. At least by now you will be able to look at your ring marked 14 K and quickly go through a simple calculation (14 K / .24 = 58.3%) and come up with 58.3% gold.

NASC DEALER QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Following our International 29th Coin Show and Convention last January at the Ambassador Hotel, a dealer questionnaire was prepared and mailed out to 116 of our dealers. Ninety-seven or eighty-four percent was returned to Bourse Chairman Austin Ryer, Jr. The following is a facsimile of that questionnaire with the final responses entered in the appropriate spaces:

TO DEALERS OF NUMISMATIC MATERIAL:

NASC is most interested in providing a show that fits the needs of our dealers. To do this we need your help. We have listed a number of questions below and request that you take a moment to answer them. If you have any additional information that you want to pass along, please feel free to add it to the bottom or back of this questionnaire. SASE is enclosed.

1. *Do you want a setup day? Yes 68 No 17 No opinion 12*
2. *Would you be willing to set up early the first day of the show? Yes 68 No 17 No opinion 8*
3. *Are you satisfied with our present location? Yes 33 No 55 No opinion 8*
4. *Would you be willing to pay more if necessary if we moved to a new location with better facilities? Yes 64 No 17 No opinion 12*
5. *How long a show do you prefer? 2 days 4 3 days 75 4 days 17*
6. *Which days do you prefer? Wed 9 Thurs 65 Fri 95 Sat 95 Sun 42*

Sincerely,

Austin Ryer, Jr.
Bourse Chairman

Actions taken by NASC:

(A) At our next convention, January 1985, dealer setup day will be on the Wednesday before the show opens.
(B) We have moved to a modern hotel in a better location and in a better area.
(C) The standard booth or table is still the same price ($260).
(D) Show days are Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

BOOK TALK

by George F. Kolbe

SHOULD A COIN COLLECTOR OR A COIN DEALER BUY NUMISMATIC BOOKS? IF SO, WHY?

This is an easy one! Yes! The second part of the question, however, is a bit more complex.

One reason coin collectors need to buy books is to determine what there is to collect. Nowadays, for example, one might search through Lincoln cents for a lifetime and never discover a number of coins originally struck by the millions. Should the collector decide to acquire these missing coins by purchase he also needs a guide to their values. For the *coin collector* these are about the only reasons he needs books: he needs to know what there is to collect, an idea of how much to pay for additions to his collection, and an idea of the value of the coins he already owns.

Should he become interested in other aspects of coins beyond their acquisition, however, the coin collector is on the way to becoming a *numismatist* and books become indispensable. He may wish to trace the career of that V.D.B. fellow and study the origins of the Lincoln cent designs. Or he may trace the origins of the cent itself, an endeavor which will bring him into contact with the beginnings of American history. He may discover that the importance of the Lincoln cent pales in significance with the coins of Alexander the Great, struck millennia ago. He may discover the incredibly important part that the invention of coins played in the growth and spread of civilization. In short, he has embarked on an endeavor that will capture his imagination for a lifetime He has become a *numismatist!*

Dirty old coin dealers need books too! I have a theory that coin dealers are largely upset gamblers. What gambler worth his salt would not buy that Upper Slobovian double ducat struck in imitation pyrite at a seemingly bargain basement price? Now he has a problem. His friend the Upper Slobovian numismatic expert is a fine fellow, but how can he be sure that his friend will offer him top price. He just has to have that book with the values. Let's say that he decides he can increase his profit if he bypasses his dealer friend and sells the coin to a collector. Won't it help if he can tell his prospective customer that even the Upper Slobovian National Museum doesn't have example of this coin, that it was struck to commemorate the birth of Royal triplets, and that only eight specimens now exist, since one of the princes eliminated his two brothers and wished to eliminate documentation of their existence as well?

Where else but in books can he obtain such information? So, whether you are a collector or a dealer, whether your interest is recreational, scientific, or professional you do need numismatic books. Most simply stated the reason is: FUN.

Editor's Note: George Kolbe, our "Book Talk" column writer, is a professional numismatic book dealer. If you have a question or two, George will be more than delighted to answer it in a future issue of our publication. He can be reached at P.O. Drawer 1610A, Crestline, CA 92325.

IN SEARCH OF LESSER KNOWN LINCOLNS
by Sol Taylor

A part of the enjoyment of collecting coins is the thrill of finding a real value among the ordinary. Variety collectors pore over thousands of stock boxes and thousands of coins in search of a variety or oddity which may have escaped prior inspections. In the Lincoln Cent series, there are several such finds possible. Indeed, we have several firsthand accounts of collectors and dealers alike finding "finds" in unlikely places.

1909VDB and 1909S VDB – both coins are known to have been extensively circulated. In addition, a fair number were struck from dies with only a barely visible V.D.B. on the reverse. As some of these coins circulated, the initials became less evident and often escaped notice. In a recent major auction a 1909S VDB was described as XF with "a very faint VDB, which may have been unnoticed by a previous owner." In examining many rolls of 1909 and 1909S cents, the occurrence of VDBs was about 4% in the 1909 rolls and 0.5% in 1909S rolls. These figures include examinations over a 30 year period and generally included rolls put together from circulation – however, such rolls are still subject to finds. In addition, this author has found 1909S as well as 1909S VDB cents in rolls marked 1919S!

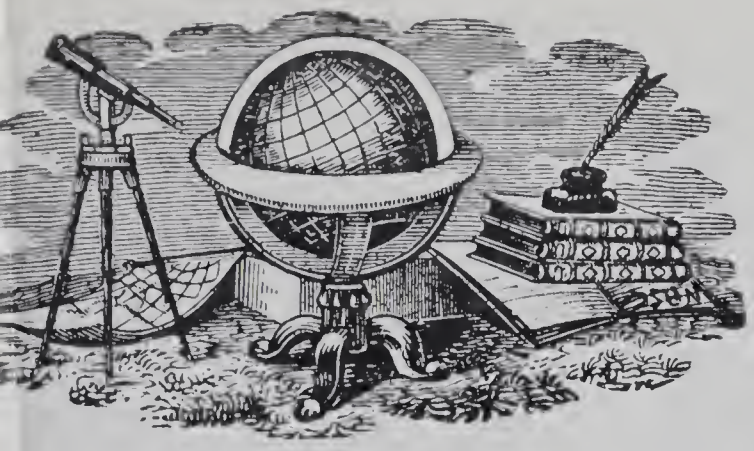
1936 Satin Finish proof. When the Mint resumed the manufacture of proof coinage in 1936, the cent and nickel were produced with a satiny finish. The satin finish was not widely accepted by the public and perhaps 3,500 to 3,700 pieces were produced with this surface (according to Breen's accounting of proofs and Mint records). The fields were burnished with very small parallel lines which gave the coin a satiny finish. The letters and relief features were sharper than business strikes, but overall the differences were minor. Having examined ANACS attributed pieces, it can be easily seen how some could easily wind up in a dealer's stock box marked "Unc 1936 cent $2.50." The current value of a Pf65 Type I 1936 proof is about $450.

1938S/S/S (triple S mintmarked) cent. In examining several rolls of 1938S cents over the years, it was in the past three years that the "fat" S mintmark was brought to my eye. Examining this mintmark more closely revealed that it was a large S punched over a large S punched over a small s – resulting in triple mintmark. Several of these pieces have been attributed by ANACS and can be seen with a good 15x glass. Their current market value is $65-70 a coin.

The 1944D/D varieties. With so many BU rolls of 1944D cents to examine a few years ago, it was a matter of time before some of the ultra scarce 1944D/S cents would show up; however, they were few and far between – less than one coin per 100,000 BU coins examined. Yet, the 1944D/D varieties did appear more often, about one in 1,500 coins. This variety currently brings $10-15 a coin. The 1944D/S in mint state will go for $400 and up. In rolls that appear to be original, generally red paper *shotgun* types, one can expect to find more of these coins.

The latest find is the 1983 doubled reverse. Three specimens were examined. They show the doubling effect of a hub shift along a north-south axis rather than the rotation slippage which created the 1972/72 and 1955/55 coins. All the lettering on the reverse is clearly doubled to the same extent as the 1972/72 cent; however, the Memorial itself seems unaffected although some features are indistinct such as the steps and columns. The first specimen reported in the press was in *Numismatic News* in November. Since then none has appeared (as of January, 1984) in the press, nor

(continued on page 23)



BookRate

by
Austin Ryer, Jr., NLG

My mailbox is continually filled ith offers to subscribe to one invest- ent letter or another. I am sure that the me thing is happening to you, and so hought that I would review a few of em. The ones that I will cover are a w that I have read often enough to ve formed an opinion as to their rth. I hope that this review will save u some time and money if you are nking about subscribing to any of m.

E COIN DEALER NEWS LETTER, llywood, CA; published weekly 51 es a year and its companion *THE ONTHLY SUMMARY* which is pub- ed monthly. Subscription rate is .00 per year for both, or *THE ONTHLY SUMMARY* alone is $23.00. This publication is well known as "Grey Sheet" and is probably the t used price guide for U.S. coins for ler to dealer sales. *THE COIN ALER NEWS LETTER* has two arti- each issue. One is "The Market in th" and the other "This Week's ket". Both give current trends for coin market. The remainder of the e is devoted to a price listing for s traded dealer to dealer or the us teletype services.

HE MONTHLY SUMMARY has a article by a noted numismatist on eat variety of subjects. The re- der is devoted to a series by s, date by date price list for Indian through Walking Liberty halves.

These two publications are well written and offer a wealth of information. I would highly recommend them to anyone investing in or collecting coins. I would like to offer one word of caution; however, the method of getting price information makes it very susceptible to coin dealer promotions. It may quote a higher or lower price than the coin is worth if it is being promoted, but then in the long run most things seem to smooth out. These publications should be used as a guide and not as a bible.

I rate these works as follows: Readability 9; Information Contained 7; Value as a Reference 7, the article in *THE MONTHLY SUMMARY* is well worth keeping; Overall 8.

THE FORECASTER, Tarzana, CA; published 48 times a year. Subscription rate is $98.00 a year. This publication usually starts out with general information about the economy and brushes over it lightly and then gives advice about all sorts of investments such as real estate, self-owned business, used cars and other collectables. Coins are usually covered on the last page or so. Many issues are geared for the very affluent collectors with the advice suggesting coins in the 5-figure price range. There seems to be lots of *buy advice* but seldom any *sell advice*. The information is very repetitive, and a one or two year subscription should give you enough information to write the

following issues yourself.

THE FORECASTER is filled with offers to sell books, fake diamonds, knives, survival equipment and a service to buy coins for you. I must wonder if the advice is in your best interest or just a ploy to sell other things.

I rate this publication as follows: Readability 8; Information Contained 5; Value as a Reference 5; Overall 5.

THE FORTUNE TELLER, Midland Park, NJ; published monthly, but irregularly would be more honest. The subscription rate is $42.00 per year, but is offered quite frequently at reduced prices in *Coin World.*

Les Fox is the author and publisher of this paper. He is not afraid to call a "spade a dirty old shovel." When dealers are doing things which are not right, he will tell you about it in no uncertain terms. He will even go after the ANA or *Coin World.* All of this makes very informative and interesting reading. The coin investing information covers cheap, moderate and expensive coins. Mr. Fox also offers to sell coins, but they are limited to the more expensive and ultimate grade coins. Usually he offers only one or two choices, and they are usually the hard to find ones at that. I do not get the feeling that his coin selling affects his market advice, as the coins he sells are not on that month's buy list. He does offer some sell information, but not as often as I feel an advisor should.

I rate this publication as follows: Readability 9+; Information Contained 8; Value as a Reference 7; Overall 8.

THE MONEY ADVOCATE, Minneapolis, MN; published twice a month; subscription rate $150.00 a year. This publication gives an exceptionally good analysis of the economic environment. They use guest writers and their own staff to cover the factors which are important at that time. At times they tend to lean toward the sensational such as the Aden sisters' prediction of $4000 gold in 1985. Their own writers seem to be predicting a much lower price. I guess if you go both ways you have to be right.

This publication also offers coin investment advice which this reviewer finds hard to accept. They continually advise the purchase of common rolls of silver coins in the 1950's and 60's at elevated prices. It is also noted that you may also purchase the recommended coins from another part of the same company. I wonder if these are honest recommendations or just a surplus of these issues in the coin store.

The last page of this paper is devoted to a "Newsletter Digest" which is good because it gives you a brief idea of what others are saying without having to subscribe to all the papers.

I rate this paper as follows: Readability 9; Information Contained 6; Value as a Reference 5; Overall 6.

THE FOLLOWING TWO BOOKS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED.

FELL'S UNITED STATES COIN BOOK, 1983; Fredrick Fell Publishers, Inc., New York, NY.

From time to time your reviewer, while reading books from the 17th or even the 18th century, has noted errors that are rather glaring in light of the knowledge we have today. Those errors are understandable as the authors had no real information to verify their statements but were forced to rely on hearsay. A book printed last year has no such excuse. The book we are

eviewing this issue is such a book. here are many errors and statements f hearsay that have been disspelled nce long before the first edition of this ook was issued (1949). Let me excerpt a ttle from one paragraph from the book r you. "You may have noticed in the st of American coins the Trade Dollar.... contains slightly more silver than the lexican dollars and considerably less an the regular U.S. dollar." I wonder here they got this bit of information. ey also have some interesting in- rmation in chapter 5 where they dicated, "Other coins are brand new, circulated, meaning they have never en in circulation or mixed with other ins, and are therefore without a ratch or other mark." I guess that the thor must have thought that every in came individually packaged en it arrived at the bank. He sure ver heard of bags.

Proceeding to the contents we find t the prices for all coins are only en in good to very good condition. e entire listing for large cents is vered in slightly less than one page. ey list 17 dates and give prices. All e rest are lumped together and given e same price. This procedure is owed for all series of coins.

Of special note are the drawings of coins. They look like the work of y young school children and some even recognizable. The only one t I noticed in the entire book that ked at all like the coin was the enhower dollar which is not the work of the artist(?) who did the rest of the drawings.

Normally I would urge you to get this book just for the fun of it and see how many errors and omissions you could find. There are many good laughs in the book if you know U.S. Coins, but the $11.95 price precludes me from doing this. Using my usual numismatic grading categories for a book, I rate this book as a 0 in all of them. I would suggest that members be sure that this book is not read by anyone who does not have good knowledge of U.S. coins becuase they will be so confused that they may never get straightened out.

FELL'S INTERNATIONAL COIN BOOK, 1983; Fredrick Fell Publishers, Inc., New York, NY.

Your reviewer is not an expert on foreign coins by any means, and so he was a little cautious about reviewing this book. A quick glance told him that this book was a repeat of the U.S. book reviewed above. German coins were covered in five pages. That has to be a world's record for coin books. The pictures for this book compete with those above and are totally worthless as is the book in this reviewer's mind. If you are interested, the book sells for $14.95, but I doubt if you will be able to find it in any coin store of a reputable dealer.

tinued from page 20)

e any been offered for sale. If one can locate unopened bags of 1983P cents, it is sible that more of these doubled reverse cents will appear. In the interim, these but a few of the "finds" waiting to be found.

AN OPINION ON "SECOND OPINIONS"

Is there any such thing as a dealer's honest opinion of another dealer's coins? That is, of course, without putting the coins into his holder to trick the dealer into giving an opinion on coins that he thinks are his when they really aren't.

Here's a situation that may sound familiar. You've just bought some coins through the mail that are (ho-hum) "guaranteed" to be accurately graded by a well known firm with the reputation of the century (according to them). Since no one really cares about coins that are less than the mystical "MS-65", these coins are said to meet that standard. You take the coins to a local dealer whose first "opinion" is that he could have sold you better for less money. Have you ever met a dealer who admitted he would have charged you more?

Your main concern is with the grade. Are they 65's? Well, says the dealer, they're awful close, and maybe a couple are "technical 65's". But he'd have trouble getting today's 65 prices for any of them. (Somehow all of his 65's are "unquestionable" 65's.) There are a few little marks that "bother" him, some of the strikes are slightly weak and he isn't thrilled with the toning on an otherwise exceptional specimen.

Let's face it. You're going to find it tough to locate dealers that like coins you bought from other dealers. That seems so obvious to me that I can't believe all the people trying to buy coins that will please someone else, be it a dealer, friends at the coin club or whoever is grading coins at ANACS in Colorado these days. Like Ricky Nelson sang, "You can't please everyone, so you've got to please yourself." This is a numismatic axiom.

You don't see dealers bringing their coins to other dealers and feeling bad when everyone downgrades their material. Why not? Because if a dealer has that little self-confidence he is doomed as a dealer. Just the way you're doomed as a collector/investor if you intend to rely entirely on so-called second opinions.

Today's "best buys" throughout rare coins are either absolute Gems – coins that everyone recognizes as Gems instantly – or borderline Gems at MS-63 levels. Beyond that, what you want to avoid are A.U. coins labelled Mint State or unquestionably average Unc coins labelled Choice or Gem. It's really not that hard to learn these distinctions. But getting an honest second opinion on whether a coin "just makes" or "just misses" MS-65 is more subjective and emotional than a statement of fact. I charge $200 for my most honest appraisals and advice but I can still be wrong.

Excerpt from: Fox, Les and Sue. *The Fortune Teller,* Vol. 8, No. 3, March 1984; Carson City Associates Inc., P.O. Box 36, Midland Park, NJ 07432.

Editor's Note: Les Fox is offering a special discounted subscription rate of $34 instead of the normal $42 to members of any numismatic organization. Right now this offer can include a free copy of his $14.95 hard cover 1984 Silver Dollar Fortune Telling book.

FAO FISHERIES SERIES

The British Royal Mint has been authorized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to strike a series of 12 coins commemorating the World Fisheries Conference to be held in Rome in June/July 1984. By its very nature the series promises to be an extremely exciting and attractive one for collectors in all parts of the world. The participating countries represent a colorful cross section of traditions, lifestyles and economic needs; all reflected in the choice of their respective coin designs ranging from well-known Portugal and Uruguay to perhaps the lesser known Sao Tome e Principe, and from Mozambique and Turkey (both over 300,000 square miles) to tiny Maldives (115 square miles).

The work of the FAO has become even more important with regard to fishing since the extension of territorial waters to 200 miles has become widely accepted. Among the principal aims of the organization are: giving planning advice and technical assistance to governments, and focusing attention on the world's food problems, especially those created by poverty. The area of marine life is one where development is only just beginning.

Perhaps the hallmark of the series is the remarkable sense of continuity which has been attained by Australian designer Stuart Devlin, C.M.G. "I wanted to establish a basic design theme which would make the coins a true set, and at the same time to make each coin different and specifically related to its country." The continuity of design has been achieved on the reverses by using a stylized water pattern in a circle, upon which a fish, boat or trap relevant to each country is superimposed. The FAO logo is set around the perimeter of each reverse and reads or translates: FAO WORLD FISHERIES CONFERENCE 1983-84, and the value set at the base. Each obverse more specifically depicts the individual nation's identity, often with the national Coat of Arms.

All 12 participating countries are issuing a cupro-nickel legal tender coin, together with a proof version in sterling silver. Additionally, many of the countries have authorized their coins to be manufactured as silver piedfort proofs (twice the weight and thickness) and as gold proofs. Details of each country's issues are listed on the attached sheet.

MOZAMBIQUE, situated off the east coast of Africa, has elected to issue coins in four conditions (diameter 35.00mm). The obverse design features the Coat of Arms circumscribed with the legend: REPUBLICA POPULAR DE MOCAMBIQUE 1983 and the value 50 Meticais set at the base. The reverse features a traditional fishing craft, the Xi-Tataru raft peculiar to Mozambique. Another traditional craft is featured on Ghana's 50 Cedis coin (diameter 38.61). The reverse design shows four fishermen in a canoe. The canoe is still an important part of the fishing industry. The obverse depicts two Ghana "talking drums" with the legend: GHANA above, and the inscription: FREEDOM AND JUSTICE below.

A few hundred miles westward is LIBERIA which has chosen a fish, the Longneck croaker, for the reverse design of its $2 coin (diameter 38.61mm). The obverse features Liberia's Coat of Arms with the inscription: REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA above and the date 1983 below.

About 400 miles off Africa's west coast lie the CAPE VERDE ISLANDS. The reverse design of the 50 Escudos Caboverdianos coin depicts the White Seabream,

BRITISH ROYAL MINT STRIKES COINS FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION of the United Nations commemorating World Fisheries Conference in Rome in June and July. Designed by Stuart Devlin, goldsmith to Queen Elizabeth II, a continuity of design has been achieved on the reverses by using a stylized water pattern in a circle on which fish, traps, boats, etc., indigenous to the participating countries, are superimposed. Six of the twelve coin set are: Top row, left to right: Seychelles, Turkey, Liberia. Bottom row, left to right: Mozambique, Somalia, Ghana.

endemic to the islands. The obverse features the official Coat of Arms beneath which is the denomination, the date 1984 and the inscription: REPUBLICA DE CABO VERDE.

The SEYCHELLES, situated in the Indian Ocean and often referred to as the "Islands of Paradise," have issued a 25 Rupee coin (diameter 38.61 mm). The reverse depicts a fish trap known locally as a "Casier." The obverse features the Seychelles Coat of Arms and the date 1983.

The SOMALIA 25 Shilling coin (diameter 38.61mm) shows the Green Turtle widely found in the waters around Africa. The obverse bears the Coat of Arms together with the inscription: JAMHURIYADDA DIMOGRAADIGA SOOMAALIYA which is repeated in Arabic.

Among the smallest island nations participating is the Mediterranean island of MALTA. The reverse of the One Lira coin shows a Maltese pot fisherman and the FAO inscription in Maltese. The obverse bears the Maltese national emblem; a circular design depicting the sun together with a Maltese boat with the "Eyes of Osiris" in the prow and the inscription: REPUBBLIKA TA MALTA. The silver proof coin has the denomination of Five Lira.

TURKEY has chosen the Turbot, a flat, almost circular fish with a large mouth for the reverse design of its 500 Lira coin (diameter 38.61mm). The obverse design depicts sheaves of corn and an olive branch in a circle surrounded by a crescent moon and stars. The inscription around the central design reads: TURKIYE CUMHURIYETI and the value, 500 Lira.

The MALDIVES coin will portray the Tuna, whilst the obverse depicts its Coat of Arms with the name Maldives repeated in dhivehi script.

The issue for PORTUGAL is the only coin not featuring a design produced by eries designer Stuart Devlin. Portugal has used a national designer, Jose Aurelio. he reverse depicts a shoal of fish swimming in the open sea with the inscription: FAO ONFERENCIA MUNDIAL DE PESCES 1983-84 around the perimeter. The obverse eatures the Coat of Arms of Portugal which is a modification of the original Arms of D'Afonso Henriques, founder of Portugal in 1143.

Inquiries should be addressed to the British Royal Mint, c/o Barclays Bank of New ork, N.A., P.O. Box 2570, New York, NY 10163.

NUMISMATIC THEATRE AT 93RD ANA CONVENTION

Again at this summer's 93rd merican Numismatic Association nvention, July 28-August 1 in Detroit, e *Numismatic Theatre* will be a feature. nce the Tuesday morning Educational rum will be a panel discussion of rtinent concerns of the hobby, the *mismatic Theatre* will be the only gram where convention goers can e and hear members give presenta- ns on a wide variety of numismatic jects.

First called the Little Theatre, it was nceived and organized by the ANA ff two weeks prior to the 1981 New l eans convention. As is the case with thing new, it took some time for it to ture and become accepted as a d educational program. Today the *mismatic Theatre* has become the ce where convention goers are ranteed the opportunity to see and many prominent numismatists give ertaining and well researched sentations. At the same time it has ome the platform for numismatic akers to announce the results of any research, explain a certain area of specialty or add a new and resting perspective to a numismatic ect.

The plans for this summer's *Numis- c Theatre* are progressing on dule and will include a couple of ges over previous years that should oted. The first is that the Theatre has been removed from the bourse floor and assigned to a good location within the convention hall. This move to a low-traffic location should eliminate the noise distraction that had been present at some previous conventions.

The other major change is the scheduling of a presentation on the hour, every hour between 12 noon and 5 p.m. daily, except 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. the last day of the convention. This should increase attendance, although it will mean fewer speakers. It is the committee's feeling that most speakers will need at least 20 to 30 minutes to properly cover their chosen topic. This will then give the moderator ample time to direct a 10-minute question and answer period and also present a medal of appreciation to each speaker.

A number of persons have already volunteered to give presentations, although the committee has not made final decisions regarding the schedule. Anyone interested in participating should write promptly to: Numismatic Theatre Coordinator, Carl F. Wolf, 2 N. Riverside Plaza, Suite 2400, Chicago, IL 60606.

Information about other phases of the convention may be obtained from ANA Headquarters, P.O. Box 2366, Colorado Springs, CO 80901. Hotel room reservations should be made promptly to assure getting the accommodations desired.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB CELEBRATES 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The 40th anniversary of the *Bay Cities Coin Club* of Santa Monica was celebrated at its April 16th meeting at the Mercury Savings and Loan Association, corner of Sepulveda and National Blvds., in West Los Angeles. Festivities in commemoration of this milestone included: the presentation of Life Membership #4 to Mr. Bill Collins for his years of dedicated service to the club as Secretary and N.A.S.C. representative, a specially decorated birthday cake supplied by Lupe Kish, and a trip down memory lane conducted by Max Wedertz. Max served the club as President in 1953 and 1954.

Mr. Wedertz, in his talk noted, "Twenty dedicated coin hobbyists met in April of 1944 to form a new club in the greater Santa Monica area because gas rationing had made it difficult to travel to the couple of other coin clubs in the greater Los Angeles area. Their first scheduled meeting took place at the Santa Monica Bank at 4th and Arizona Streets, with Dr. O.K. Grier serving as President. From 1944 to 1949 Bay Cities had the unique distinction of being the only California coin club that was an all men's club, but when Karl Brainard became President in 1949, ladies were finally invited to join. During that year eight women joined the club, which was then dubbed 'The Friendly Club' – a motto which is still in force today."

Bay Cities Coin Club celebrates its 40th anniversary April 16, 1984. Left to right: Phil Iversen, Treasurer; Bob Northam, President; Max Wedertz, Board; Bill Collins, Secretary; and Dr. Walter Ostromecki, Jr., Vice President. (The cake reads, "Happy 40th Anniversary Bay City Coin Club.")

Over the years, Bay Cities, along with a few other clubs, helped form the California State Numismatic Association, and hosted three of its major conventions: 1948, 1961, and 1975. Bay Cities also helped form the Numismatic Association of Southern California, and was a mainstay in their own annual efforts for many years. The first woman president of N.A.S.C., Peggy Borgolte, was a member of Bay Cities Coin Club.

Over the years the club has issued a limited number of special souvenir items commemorating some of its historical significance. Wooden nickels were put out for its 200th meeting in April 1961, its 300th meeting November of 1969, and its 30th anniversary in April of 1974. A 25th anniversary engraved Coin Cover was distributed to the membership in 1969.

Today many fine collectors and hobbyists are proud to call Bay Cities their home club. Of the 20 original charter members, ten are still living and active.

1984 officers of the *Bay Cities Coin Club,* which meets the 3rd Monday of each month at Mercury Savings and Loan Association at 8 p.m., are Bob Northam, President; Dr. Walter Ostromecki, Jr., Vice President; Bill Collins, Secretary; and Phil Iversen, Treasurer. Serving on the Board of Governors are Paul Borack, Frank and Lupe Kish, Max Wedertz and Hal Stanbridge.

Meetings include educational programs, exhibits/show and tell, auctions and door prize drawings. President Bob Northam comments, "We are very proud of our past history and hope that our motto will continue to welcome all at our meetings as *The Friendly Club.*

NU-MIS-TAKES by FRANK WASK

IF THIS CHECK LIST IS ACCURATE THAT LAST PARTY HAS PUT COUCH CUSHIONS AS THE LEADING SOURCE OF COMPLETING MY COIN COLLECTION
/84

CLUB REPORT
by Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald

HAVE YOU HEARD?

WEST VALLEY CLUB – The West Valley Coin Club held their first installation and membership banquet on Sunday, January 22nd. Honored was Dillon Frost who received the Ruth Johnson Literary Award for the best article submitted to the club's newsletter. The Russ Snyder Award for exhibiting excellent went, for the second straight year, to Hermann Geise.

NEW EDITOR – Dr. Walter Ostromecki has been named the new editor of "C.O.I.N.", the bulletin of the West Valley Coin Club.

FREE ATTENDANCE FAVORS – The Israel Numismatic Society of Los Angeles announces a "free Attendance Favor" to be presented to everyone (members and guests) who attends their meetings. The 10-Sheqalim Hanukka trade coin was a gift at the Hanukka/Christmas party of the club.

COIN CLINIC – The Whittier Coin Club again conducted a *Coin Clinic* at the Security Pacific National Bank from April 16th through April 19th in conjunction with National Coin Week. This is a "repeat" and appears to be very popular with the folks from Whittier.

NEW CLUB BULLETIN AND NEW EDITOR – The members of the Covina Coin Club were surprised and delighted with a new bulletin. Entitled "COVINA NEWS" number one arrived for the April meeting. The editor is Awanda Ayers who is already doing an outstanding job as the editor of the California Wooden Money Association's bulletin, "Woodwinds."

ANOTHER NEW EDITOR – The Glendale Coin Club announced the appointment of Dennis Rocklein as editor of "Glen-Coin News." Welcome aboard Dennis. Please send a copy of the bulletin to the Club Reporter at P.O. Box 4144, Covina, CA 91723.

IN HONOR OF

50TH ANNIVERSARY – Our own Ernest Hood and his lovely wife Marion celebrated their 50th anniversary on February 2nd. In addition to being the Curator of our Money Museum, Ernie is well known for his buildings formed from rolls of coins – perhaps the most famous being the Lincoln Memorial. Congratulations to this lovely couple.

MEMBERS-OF-THE-YEAR – The San Bernardino County Coin Club honored Barbara Burke as the "Member-of-the-Year" at their annual banquet. To a surprised and delighted Dave Simpkins, a second award was given. We join in saluting these two great members.

CHANGE OF GUARD – After many years as "News, Views & Whos from Southern California," Elizabeth Wisslead has decided to relinquish her chores as club reporter for the C.S.N.A.'s award-winning publication, *Calcoin News.* She will be very much missed. This reporter counts Elizabeth among his friends and has long admired her column in the California publication. It stands as one of the best and could very well serve as an example for others. We will miss your reports, Elizabeth, but thanks for so many years of outstanding reporting. Her column will now be in the hands of Dr. Shelby E. Wagner.

LUB ACTIVITIES

ERDUGO HILLS COIN SHOW – The 19th Annual Coin Show was "very successful" reports the Verdugo Hills Coin Club. The "Peoples Choice" best display award was won by John Nichols while 2nd and 3rd place awards went to Muriel Barth and Dennis Berry. James Warmus won the $10 gold coin and M.W. Porter won the $5 piece.

S.N.A. SYMPOSIUM – A standing room only crowd gathered on St. Patrick's Day for the *International Numismatic Educational Symposium* sponsored by the California State Numismatic Association. Unique in this country, this educational event offers no bourse or trading. Free to the public, the idea is numismatics, the study of coins and medals. Four speakers shared the podium beginning with Dr. Thomas F. Fitzgerald who described "The Fabulous Crowns Issued by the Popes." His slide/ ecture presentation was followed by Osmyn Stout telling about the "Demise of the Great Yuan: Rampant Inflation in China." Coming from New York, Anthony Swiatek talked about "Consumer Protection for he Numismatist." Following lunch, Anthony Swiatek returned to the odium to discuss "What Every Collector Needs to Know about U.S. Commemoratives." The last speaker was Kenneth E. Bressett talking about "How Coins are Authenticated and Graded for Condition by the A.N.A." These programs have been under the direction of Bryan Burke. Congratulations to the C.S.N.A. for another fine program!

The San Bernardino County Coin Club was one of three clubs honored heir 25 years of membership in the N.A.S.C. at the awards banquet in uary. As has been our custom, we are including a brief history of the San nardino County Coin Club, one of the most active organizations in thern California.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB

In June 1948, six men met to talk about their coin collections. Bryan Burke contacted all the *ANA* members in the area and invited them to join him in forming a club. The name *SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB* was selected and the charter closed with 14 members. Thirty-six years later, five of the original charter members are still active in the club.

San Bernardino County is one of the largest counties in the United States. Many members drive long distances to attend. Several drive around 100 miles to attend the monthly meeting. The club has grown in membership a dozen times over, and for the past 21 years has held its own coin show. Five times – 1952, 1958, 1966, 1976, and 1981 – SBCCC has been the host club for the CSNA Fall Convention. It is our privilege to be host again in 1984 covering the *Diamond Jubilee 75th Convention* at the Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel, Anaheim, California. The theme is *75 Years of the Lincoln Cent.*

Current paid up members top 220, covering adults and junior classifications. New members have signed up monthly on a continuing basis since December, 1974. The SBCCC meets the third Thursday of each month at 8:00 p.m. in the Fisk Auditorium at the San Bernardino County Museum.

About ten years ago members started bringing in recyclable aluminum for our "big nickel" drive first issued in 1976. Over a ton was collected which resulted in another aluminum nickel issued by SBCCC for a CSNA convention. We are still collecting and will be striking another big nickel for the 1984 convention. Approximately 250 are struck, all donors are given one, each attendee at the Saturday night awards banquet is given one while a roll of 40 is raffled.

The collection of aluminum permits us to purchase items needed by the club such as nearly 200 table covers for use at the annual coin show, a large 4' x 6' club banner and a 55-cup percolator.

The COIN PRESS is a 5-page monthly newsletter sent to all members and recent guests. The first four pages contain program information, coming events, club project results, member accomplishments, miscellaneous club activities, etc. The fifth page is an educational supplement regarding the program topic or some related item of interest to the numismatist.

The COIN PRESS has received several Best Local Club Publication Awards from the ANA. It has also received the Best Club Publication award from the N.A.S.C. for the consecutive years 1976, 1977 and 1978 enabling the club to keep the trophy on a permanent basis. The editor is Virginia Hall.

SBCCC has a Member-of-the-Year Honor Roll which honors a member for their past contributions to the club. Honorees start with the year 1954.

SBCCC is fortunate to have among its active and dedicated members, nine recipients of the *Numismatic News Ambassador Award.* They are Charles Colver, Bryan Burke, Herb Bergen, William Fuchs, Ralph Mitchell, William and Elizabeth Wisslead, Albert and Virginia Hall.

The SBCCC presents each outgoing President with a two-inch bronze medal engraved with his or her name and number of years of service to the club, along with a personal gavel.

NUMISMATIC CALENDAR

NASC BOARD MEETING

uly 29, 1984	Hyatt at Los Angeles Airport 6225 W. Century Blvd. (Hotel is very close to the airport) Meeting starts at 1:00 p.m. in the Mikado Room

COIN SHOWS

uly 15, 1984	All Day Collectable Show California Exonumist Society (CES) Holiday Inn Mission Valley, California
uly 28-August 1, 1984	93rd Convention American Numismatic Association (ANA) Cobo Hall Convention Center Detroit, Michigan
ugust 25-26, 1984	26th Annual Coin Show Santa Barbara Coin Club (SBCC) Earl Warren Showgrounds Santa Barbara, California (Free Admission and Parking)
ptember 9, 1984	Coin Show Ventura Coin Club (VCC) Holiday Inn Ventura, California
ptember 20-23, 1984	23rd Annual NCNA Show and Convention Northern California Numismatic Association Cathedral Hill 'Jack Tar' Hotel Van Ness and Geary San Francisco, California
ober 12-14, 1984	75th CSNA Convention and Coin Show California State Numismatic Association Sheraton-Anaheim Hotel 1015 W. Ball Road Anaheim, California

NASC CLUB DIRECTORY

AMERICAN BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets at NASC, CSNA & COIN to hold educational forums; Mail Address, P.O. Box 652, Saugus, CA 91350.

ANAHEIM COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Brookhurst Community Center, 2271 W. Crescent Ave., Anaheim (west of Brookhurst St.); Mail Address, c/o Bill Pannier, 123 N. Raymond St., Fullerton, CA 92631.

ANCIENT COIN CLUB OF L.A. — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., 1st Nationwide Savings Community Room, Sepulveda & Slauson, Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 227, Canoga Park, CA 91305.

AZTECA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 4th Fri., 7:30 p.m., Union Federal Savings, 13300 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks (corner Fulton/Ventura); Mail Address, P.O. Box 33035, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Guarantee Savings, 5554 California Ave. (in Stockdale Plaza), Bakersfield; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1535, Bakersfield, CA 93302.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., W. Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Wm. Collins, 3322 W. Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90008.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF TOKEN COLLECTORS — Meets 3rd Sunday of odd-numbered months, 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. at various member's homes; Mail Address, 516 W. 99th, Los Angeles, CA 90044.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY — Meets quarterly at various places; Mail Address, Box 6599, San Diego, CA 92106.

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets twice a year in convention in various cities; Mail Address, Ethel Lenhert, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

CALIFORNIA WOODEN MONEY ASSOCIATION — Meets 2nd Saturday, 8:00 p.m., EROC Hall, 1345 E. Phillips, Pomona; Mail Address, c/o Awanda Ayers, 2345 S. San Antonio, Pomona, CA 91766.

CALTECH-JPL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Church Lab, Cal Tech Campus, Pasadena; Mail Address, c/o H.J. Tanner, 115-6, Pasadena, CA 91125.

COLLECTORS OF THE REALM — Meets 1st Thurs., 8:00 p.m., The Elegant Manor, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018; Mail Address, 3115 W. Adams, Los Angeles, CA 90018.

CONECA — Meets at Errorama and at ANA Conventions; Mail Address, 2105 Oakridge Ave., Madison, WI 53704.

COUNCIL OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS (COIN) — Meets annually in convention in June at Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Betty L. Brander, Secretary, 412 N. Myers St., Burbank, CA 91506.

COVINA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Covina Park Recreation Hall, 340 Valencia, Covina; Mail Address, Marie Menegatti, 1341 E. Michelle, West Covina, CA 91790.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Veteran's Memorial Building, Uruapan Room, Culver & Overland, Culver City; Mail Address, Paul Borack, 3125 W. Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS — Meets 1st Wed., 7:30 p.m., South Gate Park Auditorium, 4800 Southern Ave., South Gate; Mail Address, P.O. Box 165, Downey, CA 90241.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Mon., 7:00 p.m., United Methodist Church, 1226 N. Alvarado, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 2613 Huron St., Los Angeles, CA 90065.

FONTANA UNITED NUMISMATISTS — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., S. Tamarind Elementary School "Cafetorium", 8561 Tamarind Ave., Fontana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 71, Fontana, CA 92335.

FOUNTAIN VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Box 921, Westminster, CA 92684-0921.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, 12860 Euclid (1 block north of Garden Grove Blvd.), Garden Grove; Mail Address, 10472 Mildred Ave., Garden Grove, CA 92643.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 401 N. Brand Blvd., Glendale; Mail Address, P.O. Box 33166, Granada Hills, CA 91344.

HEMET NUMISMATISTS — Meets 3rd Wed., 7:30 p.m., Coast Federal S&L, 40548 Florida Ave., Hemet; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1290, Hemet, CA 92343.

SRAEL COIN CLUB OF L.A. — Meets 1st Sun., 2:00 p.m., Brentwood S&L, Community Room, 3rd & Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, 12718 Hart St., N. Hollywood, CA 91605.

SRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF L.A. — Meets 3rd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax, Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Murray Singer, 432 S. Curson, #7E, Los Angeles, CA 90036.

SRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN FERNANDO VALLEY — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Union Federal S&L, 15962 Ventura Blvd., Encino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5022, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

SRAEL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF SAN GABRIEL VALLEY — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings Bank, Myrtle at Colorado, Monrovia, CA; Mail Address, 15540 E. Lambert Blvd., Whittier, CA 90604.

AGUNA HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Laguna Hills Leisure World Club House No. 3, Dining Room No. 1 (through Gate No. 1, El Toro Road), Laguna Hills; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2070, Laguna Hills, CA 92653.

AWNDALE COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sun., 2:00 p.m., Western Federal S&L, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1896, Hawthorne, CA 90250-1896.

EISURE WORLD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd & 4th Wed., 1:30 p.m., Club House #3, Room 2, Seal Beach Leisure World; Mail Address, Ken Thompson, 1381 Mayfield Rd., Apt. 141H, Seal Beach, CA 90740.

TTON COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Friday, 7:30 p.m., 5500 Canoga Ave., Bldg. 32, Room #3, Woodland Hills; Mail Address, c/o Walt Wegner, Box 521, Woodland Hills, CA 91365.

NG BEACH COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Great Western S&L, Corner Spring St. & Palo Verde Ave., Long Beach; Mail Address, P.O. Box 8101, Long Beach, CA 90808.

S ANGELES COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 8:00 p.m., First Federal S&L, 464 N. Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles; Mail Address, c/o Paul Borack, 3125 Washington Blvd., Marina del Rey, CA 90292.

ONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Fri., 8:00 p.m., Fleet Bldg., 211 E. Garvey, Monterey Park; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall St., Rosemead, CA 91770.

RTH HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, Magnolia & Laurel Canyon, North Hollywood; Mail Address, 14010 Leadwell St., Van Nuys, CA 91405.

RTHERN CALIFORNIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meets annually in September, Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco; Mail Address, Box 4104, Vallejo, CA 94590.

RTHROP AIRCRAFT DIVISION COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Northrop Rec. Clubhouse, on Crenshaw between 120th St. & Broadway, Hawthorne; Mail Address, 11260 Overland Ave., #20B, Culver City, CA 90230.

IMISMATIC COUNCIL OF ORANGE COUNTY — Meets 3rd Mon., 7:30 p.m., Far West S&L, 515 E. 1st St., Tustin; Mail Address, Box 10331, Santa Ana, CA 92711.

EANSIDE/CARLSBAD COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Garrison School, 333 Garrison Ave., Oceanside; Mail Address, 2307 Dunstan Road, Oceanside, CA 92054.

ANGE COAST COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Fullerton S&L, Brookhurst & Talbert, Fountain Valley; Mail Address, Keith Williamson, P.O. Box 10893, Costa Mesa, CA 92627.

ANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Wed., 7:30 p.m., Glendale Savings & Loan, 320 N. Harbor Blvd., Fullerton; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2004, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

O RIVERA COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 8:00 p.m., Security Bank, Rosemead Square, Rosemead; Mail Address, 8555 E. Marshall, Rosemead, CA 91770.

MONA VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Sat., 8:00 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 2111 Bonita Ave., La Verne; Mail Address, P.O. Box 36, Pomona, CA 91766.

LANDS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Tues., 7:00 p.m., Smiley Library (Lyon Gallery), Vine & Eureka, Redlands; Mail Address, Box 1510, Redlands, CA 92373.

ERSIDE COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal Savings & Loan, 3550 Tyler St. (Tyler Mall at Highway 91), Riverside; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Thurs., 8:00 p.m., San Bernardino County Museum, Fisk Auditorium (I10 & California St. to Museum), San Bernardino; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1028, Colton, CA 92324.

GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed., 8:00 p.m., Republic Savings & Loan, 36 Lake Ave., Pasadena; Mail Address, P.O. Box 40039, Pasadena, CA 91104.

TA ANA COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Tues., 7:45 p.m., 1st Federal S&L, 18th & Main, Santa Ana; Mail Address, P.O. Box 2073, Santa Ana, CA 92707.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Mon., 8:00 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 3757 State St., Santa Barbara; Mail Address, P.O. Box 73, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

SHAMROCK COIN CLUB — Contact Paul Borack for meeting details, (213) 821-7000; Mail Address, c/o Kay Northam, 3332 Castle Heights Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90034.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATISTS — Meets 4th Tues., 8:00 p.m., Mercury Savings & Loan, 2920 S. Sepulveda Blvd., West Los Angeles; Mail Address, P.O. Box 943, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

SOUTHEASTERN SIERRA COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Bank of America Conf. Room, Bishop; Mail Address, P.O. Box 1511, Bishop, CA 93514.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ANCIENT NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Meets 3rd Sun., 1:30 p.m., S.C. S&L, 4000 W. Magnolia Blvd., Burbank; Mail Address, P.O. Box 221, Tarzana, CA 91356.

SUN CITY COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 1:00 p.m., Club Room, Del Webb Hall, Sun City Civic Center; Mail Address, 26861 Sun City Blvd., Sun City, CA 92381.

TEHACHAPI COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Tues., 7:30 p.m., Veterans Memorial Hall, 125 East F Street, Tehachapi; Mail Address, Star Route 1, Box 475-7, Tehachapi, CA 93561.

TRW SEA/COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Wed. & preceding Mon., 12 Noon, E2/Presentation Room, #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach; Mail Address, Jeri Hughes, R5/2021 #1 Space Park, Redondo Beach, CA 90278.

TUSTIN COIN CLUB — Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p.m., Mercury S&L, 1095 Irvine Blvd., Tustin; Mail Address, 9143 Gardenia Ave., Fountain Valley, CA 92708.

UPLAND COIN CLUB — Meets 3rd Sat., 8:00 p.m., Magnolia Rec. Center, 651 W. 15th St., Upland; Mail Address, P.O. Box 63, Upland, CA 91786.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Thurs., 7:30 p.m., Ventura County Library, 651 E. Main, Ventura; Mail Address, P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, CA 93003.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Mon., 7:45 p.m., Glendale Federal S&L, 2350 Honolulu Ave., Montrose; Mail Address, P.O. Box 26, Tujunga, CA 91042.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB — Meets 4th Sun., 2:00 p.m., Reseda Women's Club, 7901 Lindley, Reseda; Mail Address, P.O. Box 5207, Sherman Oaks, CA 91413.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB — Meets 2nd Fri., 7:30 p.m., Parnell Park, Lambert Rd. @ Scott Ave., Whittier; Mail Address, 15540 Lambert Road, Whittier, CA 90604.

Definition of Committee — An arrangement enabling one to share the blame with others.

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